KARNATAKA STATE AKKAMAHADEVI WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY

VIJAYAPURA

PROPOSAL OF THE RESEARCH WORK

"A STUDY OF ADJUSTMENT PROBLEMS , AWARENESS OF HEALTH AND STUDY HABITS IN RELATION TO THE ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENTS AMONG STUDENTS OF KASTURBA GANDHI BALIKA VIDYALAYAS OF KARNATAKA"

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DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION

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1.0. INTRODUCTION :

1.1 Education:

Education refers to the process of learning and acquiring information, knowledge, skills, experience and well being. Education refines an individual, it makes an individual civilised, cultured and responsible. Education is the only means for a civilized and socialized society.

Education shows us the importance of hardwork and at the same time become better citizens, get a better paid job, shows the difference between Good and bad. True education is the harmonius development of the physical, mental, spiritual and social factors, it is beyond earning degrees, it is to be a good citizen of a country and a good human being.

1.2. ETYMOLOGICAL MEANING OF EDUCATION:

Etymologically, the word "Education" has been derived from different Latin words.

a) **'educare'** – Means **'to bring out'** or **'to nourish'.**
b) **'educere'** – Means **'to lead out'** or **'to draw out'.**
c) **'Educatum'** – Means **'act of teaching'** or **'training'.**
d) **'educatio'** – Means **'a breeding'** a bringing up, **a rearing'**.

1.3. GIRLS EDUCATION:

There was a time when people thought that it was not necessary to educate girls. Now we have begun to realise that girls education is essential. The modern age is the age of awakening of girls. They are trying to compete with men in all spheres of life.

There are many people who oppose girls' education. They say that the proper sphere of girls is the home. So they argue that the money spent on girls' education is a waste.

But investing in girls education transforms communities, countries and the entire world. Girls who receive an education are less likely to marry young and more likely to lead healthy, productive lives. They earn higher incomes, participate

in the decisions that most affect them, and build better futures, for themselves and their families.

Girls' education strengthens economics and reduces inequality. It contributes to more stable, resilient societies that give all individuals – including boys and men the opportunity to fulfil their potential.

But gender disparities still persist in rural areas and among disadvantaged communities. Looking at enrolment trends there remains significant gaps in the enrolment of girls at the elementary level as compared to boys, especially at upper primary levels.

With the objective to ensure quality education in rural areas and disadvantaged groups, with the perspective to make education accessible and feasible to the girls of these groups in society, the Government of India has set up a scheme called 'Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya" (KGBV) which are residential schools with boarding facilities at elementary level.

1.4. CHARACTERISTICS OF ELEMENTARY LEVEL:

Girls:

1.4.1. Physical Characteristics:

1. Awkwardness may occur but coordination is improving.
2. There is an inherent need to move.

1.4.2. Intellectual Characteristics :

1. Attention span is increasing
2. Curious and asks many questions.
3. Language and reasoning skills increase.
4. Pre-occupied with thoughts of sexual development.
5. Understanding increasingly difficult concepts.

1.4.3. Emotional Characteristics :

1. Less Egocentric
2. More Independent
3. Become Discouraged Easy
4. Feel the need to be successful.
5. More aggression in order to find identify.
6. Enjoy repetition.
7. Behaviour affected by puberty.
8. Competitive – upset when losing.

1.4.4. Continued-Emotional Characteristics :

1. Concerned about political issues and death.
2. Enjoy competition.

1.4.5. Social Characteristics :

1. They develop sex antagonisms
2. Seek attention and approval
3. Form social groups but exclude some peers.

1.4.6. Moral Characteristics :

1. Behave in order to avoid criticism;
2. Becoming aware of what is right or wrong.

1.5. NEED AND IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY:

The objective of KGBV is highly to ensure access and quality education to the girls of disadvantaged groups of society by setting up residential facilities.

As the disadvantaged group girls have to face innumerable adjustment problems along with awareness of health and study habits.

Social, Parental Background, Nature of the family are the major reasons for the low academic performance.

Hence present study is aimed to identify the influence of adjustment problems along with awareness of health and study habits in relation to the academic achievement among students of KGBV schools.

2.0 REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE :

Researcher reviewed various sources of educational researches to study the literature on following concepts.

Studies related to : Adjustment problems due to –

2.1. SOCIAL BACKGROUND :

Stephen Machin (The London School of Economics) "Social disadvantages and Education Experiences. OECD Social, Employment and Migration Working papers, N0.32 OECD Publishing, Paris-2006.

Social disadvantages affect the learning experiences of thousands of households with fewer economic resources, at each stage of the individuals' life-course, and on some of the "Social" effects of such learning. Education can be an escalator out of social disadvantages leading to better job prospects for youths facing greater risks of poverty and reducing the prevalence of income poverty in adult age- educational failure can reinforce it: a significant minority of students in several countries do not even complete compulsory education;

This review importantly discusses two policies namely i) Educational Policies and ii) Social polices

i. Educational policies:

Some countries have much more equitable policies regulating school admission and sorting of students by proficiency levels occur at a later age. Interventions that aim to bolster both cognitive and non-cognitive skills of students from disadvantaged backgrounds can play an important role.

ii. Social Policies:

These policies can be designed so as to strengthen their learning content. Emphasis is here placed on policies that offer cash transfer to families with children that are conditional on sending children to school and dropouts of formal schools as well as programmes that aim to alter parental attitudes to education (eg. Parenting programmes) or that offer out-of-school programmes that can influence per groups of children.

2.2. PARENTAL BACK GROUND :

(Currie, 1995; Greg and Machin 1999, 2001)

Empirical research on education and social disadvantage has often linked observable measures of educational achievement to various aspects of disadvantage. These include child poverty, Parental income, parental attitudes, neighbourhood factors.

(Bynner and Feinstein, 2004)

Research has shown that education is an important factor in explaining whey these basic skills deficiencies arise. Studying the characteristics of the low basic skills group amongst the adult population shows very clearly that they are those parents who left the school system as a dropout or who typically have no educational qualifications, and who come from poorer and more disadvantaged social back grounds.

2.3. AWARENESS OF HEALTH :

Patricia M.Davidson, Sarah J. McGrath. Eleanor Krassen Covan.

Women and girls have specific health needs and health system around the world failing them. The WHO-2009 states that – “Today Womens’ health has become an urgent priority yet the data surrounding this issue are limited and often unreliable.

By studying above review of related literature it is found that there is need of studying related variables of health to work within a well-coordinated care system.

Additional training in awareness of health and clear role delineation within the school may assist teachers and students (girls) both to feel better prepared to effectively and appropriately support student health.

2.4. STUDY HABITS IN RELATION TO THE ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

Academic Journals:

- **Full length Research paper.**
- **Evans Atsiaya siahi and Julius K.Maiyo University of Pune, India.**
- **Kibabi University College, India.**

The studies on the correlation of academic achievement have paved way for control and manipulation of related variables for quality results in schools. Inspite of the facts that schools impart uniform classroom instructions to all students, wide range of difference is observed in their academic achievement.

By studying above review of related literature, the results implied that the study habits need a significant attention if we are to improve performance.

3.0 METHODOLOGY :

The proposed study will be descriptive in nature. Using survey method to analysis. The status of different variables considered for the study.

3.1. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

"A study of Adjustment problems, Awareness of Health and Study habits in relation to the Academic Achievement among Students of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas of Karnataka".

3.2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY :

1. To assess the level of Adjustment problems among students of KGBV schools of Karnataka.
2. To determine the level awareness of health in students of KGBV schools in Karnataka.
3. To find out the level of study habits on among students of KGBV Karnataka.
4. To find out the relationship between adjustment problems in relation to the academic achievement among students of KGBV school of Karnataka.
5. To find out the Relationship between awareness of health and academic achievement of students in KGBV schools in Karnataka.

6. To find out the relationship between study habits and academic achievements of students in KGBV schools of Karnataka.
7. To find out the interaction effect between adjustment problems, awareness of health and study habits on academic achievements of students in KGBV schools of Karnataka.
8. To compare adjustment problems, health awareness and study habits of students in KGBV when they are classified according to their class, parental educational Background, Nature of family and education pattern.

3.3 DEFINITION OF TECHNICAL TERMS USED IN STUDY :

a) Adjustment problems:

In this research adjustment problems represent mental activity in learning like adjustment with the co-learner , Grasping ability, mingling with friends, group / individual participation etc.

b) Health Awareness :

In this research health awareness term means the state of being physically and mentally vigorous and free from diseases leading to the improvement in the learning process and attitude on health among girl students.

c) Study Habits :

In this study-study habits represent studying methods, including effective study skills encouraging good studying habits in order to achieve good academic excellence.

d) Academic Achievement :

It refers to the successful performance in each school subject by the girls of KGBV schools of Karnataka state.

e)Students :

In the present study girls studying in KGBV school are considered as students.

f) KGBV Schools :

In this study KGBV schools refer to group of schools launched by Govt. of India to provide educational facilities for the dropouts and never enrolled girl children between the age group of 10-14 years belonging to SC/ST/OBC and Minority communities and families below the poverty line in educationally background blocks.

3.4. VARIABLES OF THE STUDY :

The following variables will be selected for the present study.

1. Dependent Variable

i. Academic Achievement

2. Independent Variable :

i. Adjustment problems

ii. Awareness of Health

iii. Study Habits

3. Intervening Variables :

i. Class –

a) SC

b) ST

c) OBC

d) Minority Communities

ii. Parental Educational Background

a) Educated

b) Uneducated

iii. Family Nature :

a) Joint Family

b) Nuclear Family

3.5. HYPOTHESIS :

The following hypothesis are being formulated keeping in view of objectives of the study stated earlier.

1. There is relationship between adjustment problems and academic achievement of students in KGBV schools of Karnataka.
2. There is relationship between awareness of Health and academic achievement of students in KGBV schools of Karnataka.
3. There is relationship between the study habits and academic achievement of students in KGBV schools of Karnataka.
4. Students significantly differ in the level of adjustment problems.
5. Students differ significantly in the level of health awareness.
6. Students differ significantly in the level of study habits.
7. There is relationship between the upper class adjustment problems and academic performance of KGBV Students in Karnataka state..
8. There is relationship between the lower class adjustment problems and academic performance of KGBV Students in Karnataka state.
9. There is relationship between the upper class health awareness and academic achievement of KGBV Students in Karnataka state.
10. There is relationship between the lower class health awareness and academic achievement of KGBV Students in Karnataka state.
11. There is relationship between the upper class study habits and academic achievement of KGBV Students in Karnataka state.
12. There is relationship between the lower class study habits and academic achievement of KGBV Students in Karnataka state.
13. There is relationship between the educated family adjustment problems and academic achievement of KGBV Students in Karnataka state.
14. There is relationship between the uneducated family adjustment problems and academic achievement of KGBV Students in Karnataka state.
15. There is relationship between the educated family health awareness and academic achievement of KGBV Students in Karnataka state.

16. There is relationship between the uneducated family health awareness and academic achievement of KGBV Students in Karnataka state.
17. There is relationship between the educated family study habits and academic achievement of KGBV Students in Karnataka state.
18. There is relationship between the uneducated family study habits and academic achievement of KGBV Students in Karnataka state.
19. There is relationship between the joint family adjustment problems and academic achievement of KGBV Students in Karnataka state.
20. There is relationship between the nuclear family adjustment problems and academic achievement of KGBV Students in Karnataka state.
21. There is relationship between the joint family health awareness and academic achievement of KGBV Students in Karnataka state.
22. There is relationship between the nuclear family health awareness and academic achievement of KGBV Students in Karnataka state.
23. There is relationship between the joint family study habits and academic achievement of KGBV Students in Karnataka state.
24. There is relationship between the nuclear family study habits and academic achievement of KGBV Students in Karnataka state.

3.6. SAMPLE OF STUDY :

For the present study 600 Students studying in KGBV schools of Karnataka state will be selected by using stratified random sampling technique.

3.7. TOOLS FOR DATA COLLECTION :

The following tools will be constructed by the researcher and used for collection of research data.

i. One tool co-curricular activities will be prepared by the researcher.

ii. Two standardized tools will be used.

3.8. STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES FOR THE ANALYSIS DATA:

The following techniques to analysis the data.

i. Measures of central Tendency

ii. Standard Deviation (S.D)

iii. Pearson's product moment correlation co-efficient.

iv. 't' test

3.9. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

1. The proposed study is confined only to Students of KGBV schools in Karnataka.
2. The study is confined only to the elementary school Students .
3. The present study attempts to study only adjustment problems, awareness of health and Study habits of KGBV Students in relation to their academic achievement.

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